

## Ch.14 - EUROPE AND THE WORLD: NEW ENCOUNTERS, 1500-1800

### Reading Questions

- a. What were the **motives**-(hint 3 G's) for Europeans to start exploring outside of Europe after 1200?
  - b. What **means/changes** in technology allowed Europeans to be better able to explore outside of Europe after 1200? Where did these technologies originate?
  - c. Describe the development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire.
  - d. Describe the Voyages to the New World.
  - e. Describe how the Spanish conquered the Aztec and Incan Empires-include brief description of both empires.
- 1) Describe the empire that the **Spanish** established in the Americas: government, social and religious systems, economy, strengths and weaknesses.
  - 2) Describe and explain the rise of the African slave trade: causes, objectives, and results for the Americas
  - 3) Discuss the first European attempts to create spheres of influence/trade in all of Asia (remember includes India). Why did they succeed in some places and failed in others?
  - 4) Compare the British and French colonies in North America. What accounts for the British success and the French failure?
  - 5) Describe the development of commercial capitalism in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. How did Europe become the world's most prosperous region?
  - 6) Was the economy of the eighteenth century truly 'global' in the contemporary sense? Explain why you think it was or was not.
  - 7) Given its relatively small population and lack of obvious resources, why was the Dutch Republic so successful in establishing a profitable overseas empire?
  - 8) Explain the **effects/impacts** that European colonization of the Americas and Asia had on the conquered people and their conquerors.
  - 9) Toward a World Economy-Describe Economic Conditions in the 16<sup>th</sup>

### Vocabulary

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prester John</li> <li>2. <i>The Travels of John Mandeville</i></li> <li>3. Marco Polo</li> <li>4. "God, glory, and gold"</li> <li>5. <i>portolani</i></li> <li>6. Ptolemy's <i>Geography</i></li> <li>7. lateen sails and square rigs</li> <li>8. compass and astrolabe</li> <li>9. Prince Henry the Navigator</li> <li>10. The Gold Coast</li> <li>11. Bartholomeu Dias</li> <li>12. Vasco da Gama and Calicut</li> <li>13. Alfonso de Albuquerque</li> <li>14. Malacca</li> <li>15. Spice Islands</li> <li>16. Christopher Columbus</li> <li>17. John Cabot</li> <li>18. Vasco Nunez de Balboa</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19. Ferdinand Magellan</li> <li>20. Treaty of Tordesillas</li> <li>21. Hernan Cortés and Moctezuma</li> <li>22. Aztecs and Tenochtitlan</li> <li>23. Inca and Pachakuti</li> <li>24. Francisco Pizarro</li> <li>25. <i>encomienda</i></li> <li>26. the viceroy and <i>audiencias</i></li> <li>27. Boers and Capetown</li> <li>28. slave trade and the Middle Passage</li> <li>29. the triangular trade</li> <li>30. "sugar factories"</li> <li>31. Dutch East India Company</li> <li>32. Batavia</li> <li>33. Mughal Empire</li> <li>34. British East India Company</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35. Robert Clive.</li> <li>36. "Black Hole of Calcutta"</li> <li>37. Ming and Qing dynasties</li> <li>38. Lord Macartney and Emperor Qianlong</li> <li>39. Tokugawa shoguns</li> <li>40. Nagasaki and the Dutch</li> <li>41. Britain's Navigation Acts</li> <li>42. Samuel de Champlain</li> <li>43. the <i>asiento</i></li> <li>44. inflation</li> <li>45. joint-stock trading companies</li> <li>46. House of Fugger</li> <li>47. mercantilism</li> <li>48. mestizos and mulattoes</li> <li>49. the Columbian Exchange</li> <li>50. Gerardus Mercator</li> <li>51. price revolution</li> <li>52. Double-entry bookkeeping-may have to look this up</li> <li>53. New economic classes-bankers and merchants-upper middle class</li> </ol> |
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## MAP EXERCISES

1. Discoveries and Possessions in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. MAP 14.1. What were the major geopolitical reasons why the Spanish succeeded mainly in the Western Hemisphere and the Portuguese in Southeast Asia in establishing colonial possessions? (page 408)
2. Triangular Trade Route in the Atlantic Economy. MAP 14.2. What products were bought and sold in the Atlantic triangular trade. Which nations participated? In Africa, where were the most important regions for slaves and why? Where were most of the slaves taken, and why? (page 417)
3. The Columbian Exchange. MAP 14.4. Note the items exchanged between the Western Hemisphere and Europe. What were the most significant products exchanged between the two regions, and why were they so important? Did one hemisphere benefit more than the other, and if so, how? (page 430)

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. “Marco Polo’s Travels” pg 405-What does this description of the city of Kinsay tell us about Europe in the late 13<sup>th</sup> c? Why would Asia appeal to European merchants who read his account? **Find a map of Polo’s travels and add to map collection.**
2. “Columbus Lands in the New World”: What evidence is there in Columbus’ comments that suggest that his remarks were made mainly for public consumption and not just for the Spanish court? What elements in society might have responded to his statements, and why? What does Columbus’ comments about the Native Americans reveal about the “Indians” and about Columbus and his Europeans? (page 411)
3. “The Spanish Conquistador: Cortés and the Conquest of Mexico”: What does Cortés focus on in his description of an Aztec city? Does he have a self-interested motive in his description of Tonochtitlan and the Aztecs? If so, what might it be? Why do you think he felt justified in overthrowing the Aztec Empire? What were his several possible motives, and which might have been the most important? Why? (page 413)
4. “Las Casas and the Spanish Treatment of the American Natives”: In what ways did this account help to create the image of the Spaniards as “cruel and murderous fanatics”? What motives may have prompted Las Casas to make this critique and how might his opinions affect the broader standing of Spain in global politics of the era? Did his criticisms of early Spanish rule have any impact? If so, what? (page 415)
5. “The Atlantic Slave Trade”: Given the horrific realities of the slave trade, why were European governments and public opinion so slow to respond its inhuman practices? What role did religion, economics, race, and sheer ignorance play in ignoring the plight of the African slaves? How could any human being justify or rationalize taking part in the slave trade? (page 418)
6. “West Meets East: An Exchange of Royal Letters”: What are Louis XIV’s motives in writing to the King of Tonkin? Why does he not seem interested in the economic advantages of trade between France and Tonkin? What does Louis’ letter say about Louis? What is the justification by the King of Tonkin for refusing to receive Christian missionaries? Might he have unstated reasons? If so, what? (page 421)
7. “An Imperial Edict to the King of England”: What reasons does Qianlong give for denying Britain’s request to open diplomatic and trading relations with China? What does Qianlong’s edict say about the emperor? About China at the end of the eighteenth century? Do his comments imply a ignorance about the West c. 1800? If he knew more, would his response have been different? Why and or why not? (page 424)
8. “The Mission”: From the comments written by Feliz de Azara, could the Jesuit missions in Paraguay be described as socialist societies? Why or why not? What might have been the motives of the Jesuits in establishing such missions? Why did the Jesuits so distance themselves from the natives? Were the Jesuits in charge of the missions dictators? If so, how could the Jesuits justify such a system? (page 428)

